

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 19.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1889.

{ Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11.8
MOFUSSIL 13.4

THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH MAY.

M. VAMBERY is coming to England for a fortnight's tour. We notice, he has obtained the Sultan's permission to examine the secret archives in the Imperial Library at Stamboul.

Dr. Ruhland, the German traveller, intends to write a book on India and the other countries he is about to visit. It is probable that, as far as India is concerned, the book will be in some degree a reply to Professor Wallace.

THE sanction for the construction of the railway from Peshawar to Jamrud will be given immediately, and the work will commence forthwith.

THE Fawcett Memorial Committee, Bombay, decided on Thursday evening last to add a collection of works on Political Economy to the local University library, and found a memorial scholarship at the Victoria Technical Institute.

THE *Ceylon Gazette* contains the draft of a short Ordinance to suppress houses of ill-fame. The ordinance consists of two clauses, the first of which provides that any person who keeps or manages a brothel, or leases one, or lets a house to anyone for that purpose, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200, or to imprisonment for three months, in the case of a first conviction and double these penalties for a second offence.

A CASE of considerable interest is pending before the High Court of Madras (Justices Muthuswamy Aiyer and Shephard). In 1883 a Smarthava Brahmin, named T. Venkatachalapathi Row, married a widow, 12 years of age, he being about 20 years old. In January, 1886, in order to discharge a vow he had made when his wife was ill, he desired to enter the temple of Sri Markandeswar Swammaru, at Rajahmundry; but was prevented by the priest. He thereupon instituted a suit, seeking to justify his marriage under the Shastras, and to establish his claim to enter and worship in the temple, claiming a perpetual injunction and Rs. 100 as damages. The case was first tried by the Munsiff of the Rajahmundry District Court, who went at considerable length into questions of the validity of widow remarriages under the Shastras, the position of the Courts towards Hindoo customs, &c. The Munsiff upheld the plaintiff's claim to the use of the temple as a member of the Brahmin community, but made no order for damages. An appeal to the Subordinate Judge of Ellore caused the Munsiff's decision to be reversed, the Sub-Judge holding that a temple was only open to the persons belonging to the religious community for whose use and benefit it was erected, and that the suit was not maintainable by reason of the plaintiff's secession from his caste. The knotty point was then carried to the High Court, and was urged before the learned Judges named above last week. Their lordships took time to consider their judgment.

CANDIDATES who cannot pass their examinations in China are rewarded with an honorary degree when they have grown old. Among the students at the recent triennial examination in Shantung, twelve were over eighty, and seven ninety years of age, all of whom had been up many times, and failed. They are to receive honorary degrees, together with two candidates from Yunnan.

THE *Behar Herald* states that it has received numerous letters from the mofussil, particularly from a division of Behar, complaining of the abnormal increase of crime, as a consequence of the pinching scarcity that prevails there. Many cases of dacoity are reported, the cases of theft and highway robberies are also alleged to be very common. In consequence of this, it is stated that quite a panic prevails in many villages, and people are afraid to go out of their houses after dusk.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"It is said that His Highness the Nizam feels that his influence has been lightly set aside, and that the factions are only too certain to make themselves prominent, hoping to recover something of the ill-acquired position which he held not so long ago since. Following a well-

known precedent, of which several examples will be in the recollection of the public, His Highness has withdrawn himself from public life, and seeks seclusion in his palace. This symptom does not escape notice, and it is not the only one which shows that things are not supposed to be going well. Now a notable degree of gratifying success was actually obtained by those who succeeded in cleansing Hyderabad of baneful influences. But it is stated that an endeavour is being made to get back into positions of influence and authority partisans of these evil influences. The withdrawal of the Nizam from active share in the work of the administration is greatly to be regretted, for it of necessity gives freer scope to intrigues, who are not wanting in audacity and a certain cleverness, and who have been permitted to escape with ill-gotten spoil, which it is absurd to hope will be turned to any good use."

TUESDAY, 7TH MAY.

THE same paper remarks:—"The past three years have witnessed an important stride in the education of the Nizam's subjects, the number of schools having in the interval almost doubled, while the number of scholars has increased from 11,736 to 27,703. It is a new thing in a Native State to have to record the holding of a provincial educational conference in its territories, and the incident, like the recent raising of the standard for school masters, is a sign of the times in regard to education in the Nizam's dominions.

ANOTHER version, said to be the true one at last, is told of the Crown Prince of Austria's suicide. According to this version, the Prince had applied to the Pope for a divorce from the Princess Stephanie being anxious to marry the Baroness Verschera. His Holiness refused the request, and wrote an angry letter to the Prince's father. The Emperor then sent for his son, and told him that if his project was persisted in, he could not, of course, alter the succession to the throne, but he would request him to leave Austrian territory till his death. Prince Rudolph submitted, and at luncheon at Meyerling (not at the game-keeper's lodge) told the Baroness of the Emperor's decision and the Pope's action: upon this, and driven to desperation, the girl, in a moment of mad impulse, took poison at the table. Prince Rudolph sent post-haste for the State physician, but before he arrived the Baroness was dead. The Prince at once set his affairs in order, and then shot himself.

DR. NOETLING, of the Geological Survey of India Department, is engaged in a careful examination of the mineral resources of Upper Burmah.

It is said that the Simla Municipality are now considering the water-supply improvement scheme which Major Thurburn, Executive Engineer, has drawn up for the Punjab Government. It is calculated that with an expenditure of two lakhs, the present storage accommodation can be doubled and the area of filter-beds largely increased.

MR. GLADSTONE employs his mornings in taking long street walks. He is to be met here, there, and everywhere; now in the Strand and next in Tottenham court-road; anon marching vigorously upon the road to Hammersmith, regardless of wind or rain and violating the injunctions of physicians. There is now only one thing needed (writes the London correspondent of the *Nottingham Express*) to complete his happiness, and that is a General Election.

ONE of the most curious friendships on record is that which existed between the poet Heine, who made a mock of everything, his own sufferings and poverty included, and Baron James de Rothschild, the master of many millions, who then lived in Paris. Heine never bridled his tongue when with the rich Baron, but laughed at him and his wealth, as he laughed at everything, human and divine. "Why is this wine called Lacrymæ Christi?" said Rothschild to him as they were sitting over their dessert after dinner one day. "It is called Lacrymæ Christi," said Heine, "because Christ weeps when rich Jews drink it, and so many poor men are dying of hunger and thirst." And Heine thus summed up his opinion of the great question as to whether it is more unlucky to have too much money or too little. "I advise everyone who is in great need of money," he said, "to go to M. de Rothschild—not to borrow of him, for I doubt if he would get anything extraordi-

nary, but to console himself with the sight of that money-misery. The poor devil who has too little and who does not know where to turn to, may here console himself that there is a man who is far more tortured because he has too much money; because all the money of the world has run into his great cosmopolitan pockets, and because he must drag about with him such a burden, while the great mass of hungry people and thieves stretch out their hands around him." "How is it with you?" said Heine to Rothschild on one occasion. "I am crazy," said he. "Until I see you throwing money out of the window," replied Heine, I will not believe it." "That is just my form of craziness," said the Baron, "that I do not throw money out of the window."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY.

THE "N.-W. P. Postal Record" for this month relates an amusing story in which a person, attempting to cheat the Post Office, over-reached himself, and was "hoist with his own petard." The remitter of a money-order falsely complained to the divisional superintendent that the amount had not been received by the payee. Meanwhile the remitter had written to the payee, instructing him, when questioned on the subject, to deny the genuineness of his receipt for the money. Unfortunately, the payee was illiterate; and still more unfortunately for the success of the remitter's little scheme, the payee asked the postman to read the letter to him. This led to the exposure of the fraud and the criminal prosecution of the remitter, who is now lamenting, not only the failure of his speculation but also the loss of the money which he has had to pay as a fine.

THE plantations and factories in Sylhet have suffered considerable injury by a cyclone which passed over the district last week. Houses, bungalows, and coolie lines have been swept clean away. With the season so much advanced, it will, it is feared, be difficult for some of the factories to manufacture tea at all this year.

INDIA is now only fifteen days distant from England. The new steamer, *Oriental*, has just performed the journey from Brindisi to India in twelve days.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"In spite of all that Mr. Moylan may say, dacoity in Upper Burmah is being steadily stamped out, mainly owing to the energy shown by the Military Police in the pursuit of such gangs as venture to leave their jungle retreats. The number of guns among the dacoits has steadily decreased, and now, it is stated, that one gun among five men is a liberal allowance. There is, of course, a considerable amount of crime still to be coped with, cattle-lifting and raiding upon unprotected villages being the form which it chiefly takes, but there is ample evidence to show that it is on the decrease."

SIR ALFRED CROFT has ruled that no executive under him should remain in any District longer than 5 years. But an exception is made in regard to some who have remained in a District for more than 5 years.

THERE was slight rain in many parts in Central India during the past week. Prices of the food-grains are stationary in Nimuch. They are falling in Gwalior, rising in Bandel-khund. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage in Western Malwa is reported indifferent, and below average in Bundel-khund.

THE Grand Old Man recently met with a reception which did not appear to be quite to his taste. Whilst being driven along the Strand, he was suddenly recognised by a number of loafers and boys, who promptly followed him. The right hon. gentleman was greeted with cheers and cries of the Grand Old Man and "Hurrah for Home Rule," but did not respond to the friendly salutations of the motley crew. Mr. Gladstone's coachman grasped the situation and whipped up until he got well ahead of the "representatives of the people," who did not give up the chase, however, until they had dodged many of the passing vehicles in their attempts to keep up with their hero. Such is Fame.

THURSDAY, 9TH MAY.

"A NATIVE THINKER" of Madras thus writes about the criminal punishment. "It is a matter of experience that if a person suspends the habit of writing for a number of months, he cannot write with the same facility as before. The same may be said of the habit of reading or speaking. Indeed, the same may be said of any habit. Now, the human habit of constant proper government by the mind and constant proper obedience by the body, constitute a complex and delicate habit which takes many years of civilized life to acquire. A sentence of imprisonment suspends this very valuable habit, and must, therefore, impair it according to the length of suspension. This is a consideration which ought to induce economy on the part of Judges and Magistrates in passing sentences of imprisonment."

THE *Invalida Russe* prints the following official statement about the Russian expedition to Tibet, under the orders of Colonel Pevtsow:—"The last expedition of the late General Prejevalsky was to have lasted two years, and was undertaken with the object of exploring the yet unknown part of Tibet as well as of penetrating, if circumstances permitted, into the province of Kam (the eastern district) and visiting the city of Lhasa. The premature and unforeseen death of General Prejevalsky did not put an end to the expedition. Its direction was entrusted to Colonel Pevtsow, of the Headquarters Staff, who had travelled in China in 1876 and again in 1878-79, and who was otherwise completely prepared for his new task. At the request of the Imperial Geographical Society, M. Bogdanovitch was attached to the expedition, and entrusted with the charge of the geological investigations. It has also been decided to slightly modify the zone of the expedition by limiting it to the exploration of the north-west part of Tibet and the oasis of Tian Shan. Under these circumstances an attempt to penetrate to Lhasa does not enter into the programme of Colonel Pevtsow's expedition. In consequence of this the military escort has been reduced. The chief of the expedition is leaving for Prejevalsk, and crossing the Bedel Pass in the present month, he will proceed first to Kashgar, beyond which he will follow the prescribed route. The expedition will be absent for about two years."

THE *Deccan Times* (Hyderabad) writes:—"We learn from what we consider a reliable source that the Government of His Highness (the Nizam) are about to engage the services of Major Melliss in connection with the reorganisation of the military (both regular as well as irregular) of the State, which Sir Asman Jah is anxious to introduce. Major Melliss was at Hyderabad a short time back inspecting the troops here in relation to the scheme now under the consideration of the Supreme Government for utilizing the services of the levies of the Native States of India in the event of this country being involved in war. Major Melliss is known as a zealous and able officer, and was for some time the military adviser to the Gaekwar. It is through his exertions that the State of Baroda can now boast of having a small and efficient army, second to none in India. In Major Melliss H. E. the Minister will have as capable a military adviser as he has financially in Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk."

THE Shah of Persia started on his trip to Europe on the 13th, and is timed to reach the Russian frontier on the 12th May, and St. Petersburg a fortnight later. His Majesty remains there till the middle of June, when he leaves for Berlin, and from thence proceeds, via Holland and Belgium, to England, where he will make a long stay, visiting the principal industrial and commercial towns. From England he will travel to Paris to see the Exhibition, reaching Vienna towards the end of September. He then returns home via Belgrade, Constantinople and the Caucasus.

THE cheapest postage in the world will soon be introduced into the Nizam's dominions. Quarter-anna postage cards have been sanctioned, and the machinery for their manufacture ordered from England. It is expected that the postal revenue will benefit largely from the use by the poorer classes of these cheap-cards.

THE total amount of salt revenue for the financial year 1888-89 is Rs. 1,94,76,000 on 7,769,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 1,60,86,000 on 7,704,000 maunds in the year 1887-88. This shows an increase in both the quantity consumed and in the amount of duty realised, and affords a satisfactory answer to those who asserted that the increase of the duty would cause a falling off in the consumption, although it might show an increase in the revenue.

THE Special Defence Works for the protection of the Lansdowne Bridge crossing of the Indus have been commenced at Sukkur by the Military Works Department.

FRIDAY, 10TH MAY.

INTELLIGENCE from Constantinople states that the Sultan has sent a strongly-worded note to Mukhtar Pasha, the high Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt, calling his attention to the fact that the Arabic journals in Egypt often apply the titles "King" and "Khalifa" to the Khedive, and pointing out that these are titles that belong exclusively to the Sultan.

MR. BAUMANN, the Member for Peckham, has given notice of a motion "that the conduct of the Bombay Government, in respect to the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford, has been unfair and vindictive, and calls for the censure of the House of Commons."

THE gold washing experiments, which have been carried on in the Sohan river, Punjab, by Messrs. Masson and Serrot, have proved unprofitable, and will be abandoned. Neither capital nor energy was wanting in carrying out those experiments; and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that the secret has not yet been discovered of collecting, in paying quantity, the great wealth of gold that undoubtedly exists in our river beds.

COLONEL OLCOTT is still in Japan, where he has been most courteously received by many Japanese officials. One of the high functionaries who was present at the Colonel's lecture predicted that his visit to Japan would have a considerable influence on Buddhism and the Buddhist priests. On the other hand, many Japanese scoff at the idea of Japanese Buddhism requiring a foreign propagandist to galvanise its moribund body.

THE *Overland Mail* hears from Paris that the British Ambassador, Lord Lytton, takes great interest in the Indian department of the Exhibition, and that he intends to personally inspect the arrangements a few days before the opening. Both Mr. Vincent Robinson, the Honorary Director and Mr. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E., of the Indian Museum, are now in the French Capital superintending the preparation of the *serai*.

A LARGE and representative meeting of Indians resident in the United Kingdom, convened by the managing committee of the Indian Society, took place on Saturday, April 13, in their rooms, Oraven Street, Strand. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who presided, said that India had sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Bright, who was one of the best friends India ever had in the British House of Commons. After reading several extracts from some of Mr. Bright's speeches, he said that the deceased statesman was actuated by only one motive, and that was justice to India. Some people had asserted that India had been conquered by the sword, and could only be kept by the sword; but John Bright protested against that policy, and always stood up against unnecessary wars; and he maintained, what the great body of Indians believed, that the sword, if used, would bring British rule in India to a close. Mr. J. Mitra moved the first resolution—"That this meeting of Indians resident in the United Kingdom express their profound and heartfelt sorrow at the death of the Right Hon. John Bright, who for many years was one of India's best and truest friends, and who earnestly claimed justice for India on many occasions." The resolution was put and carried. Mr. J. N. Bausserga moved the second resolution: "That the chairman be requested to convey to Mr. John Albert Bright the foregoing resolution and their sympathy and condolence with his family." Mr. Mahomed Shahdin Badston seconded the resolution, and said that, as a Mahomedan, he could bear his testimony to the universal regret felt by the Mahomedans, Parsees, and all races of India at Mr. Bright's death. This resolution was carried without dissent, and the chairman was also requested to convey to the people of India the result of the meeting.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN has instructed his solicitor to enter an action for libel on his behalf against the Marquis of Salisbury, the alleged libellous statements having been made in the course of a speech at Watford. The language of which Mr. O'Brien complains is the following:—"Mr. O'Brien urged upon all those who heard him that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the last ten years in the locality of which he spoke—that is to say, they should be murdered, robbed, their cattle shot and ill-treated, their farms devastated."

THE eleven persons, including three women, who were charged with the murder of a malee in a garden at Bon-Hooghly on the night of last Xmas Eve, were acquitted last week by Mr. Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, who held that there was not sufficient evidence to commit the case to the Sessions. Mr. N. L. Ghose, counsel on behalf of the relatives of the deceased, we hear, intends moving the Sessions

Judge for the issue of a rule on the Joint Magistrate, calling upon him to show cause why he should not commit the defendants to the Sessions Court for trial before a jury.

SATURDAY 11TH MAY.

COLONEL Yule retires from the Indian Council owing to the precarious state of his health.

THE results of the Allahabad University examinations are out. Out of 76 candidates who went up for the Bachelor's Degree 49 passed, and one of them, Mahamadudin Ahmed, stood first, and therefore, at a special meeting of the Syndics he has been recommended as eligible to hold a Government scholarship for prosecuting his studies in Oxford or Cambridge.

THE four sons of the king of Siam, who with their tutors and suite have been travelling through India, and on the continent of Europe, have just arrived in London, and, it is said, intend making a stay of some months in England, returning to Bangkok by the United States, Japan and China.

THE Governor-General exempts from customs duty dynamite, tonite, and detonators, when imported into British India.

It is said that the authorities in England are in favor of amalgamating the Commissariat Departments of the various Presidencies.

THE Princess of Wales has accepted the office of Patroness of the London Committee on the Countess of Dufferin Fund.

THE Typhoid Commission has concluded its labors at Simla. Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, Member and Secretary of the Commission, left Simla on the 2nd instant.

ON the motion of Mr. Ritchie, on April 12, a Select Committee was appointed "to inquire into various schemes which have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government to facilitate emigration from the congested districts of the United Kingdom to the British colonies or elsewhere; to examine into the results of any schemes which have received practical trial in recent years, and report generally whether in their opinion it is desirable that further facilities should be given to promote emigration; and if so, upon the means by and the conditions under which such emigration can best be carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed."

OFFICIAL responsibility in China is a very different matter to official responsibility in England or India. In the *Pekin Gazette* recently the Governor of the Honan Province reported that some 30 boxes of bullets being Government stores were deposited in a temple under charge of a soldier, subject to inspection twice in 24 hours by a petty officer. The soldier being very poor determined to help himself to these bullets, and proceeded to abstract them from the boxes at various times, and sell them to a tianman, who melted them down. In this way the soldier gradually carried away the greater part of his charge, and then, seeing the theft must be discovered sooner or later, determined to make it appear that the bullets had been carried off by outside robbers. In the middle of the night he took the empty boxes out and scattered them about in the street, leaving the temple door open. In the morning the petty officer came round as usual, discovered the empty boxes, and believed the soldier's story as to a robbery having been committed in the night. He reported the theft to his lieutenant, the latter to the general, who invoked the aid of the civil authorities. As soon as they investigated the matter, they came to the conclusion who was the real culprit, and he confessed. In the first place the soldier, the actual robber, is condemned to penal servitude on the frontier and a flogging of 100 blows. The petty officer, who no doubt looked at the boxes twice a day, but did not take the trouble to see whether they were full or not is condemned to receive 80 blows and is dismissed the service. The lieutenant is cashiered in order to be tried for connivance in the theft, and finally the Board in Peking is requested to determine the penalty to be inflicted on the general in command. His chain of responsibility is followed up to the highest official concerned, and no one is allowed to say he had nothing to do with it; that it is impossible for him to concern himself with such detail; that he does his best in selecting his subordinates, and does not guarantee them. This feeling of interdependence and responsibility runs from the canal coolie in the street right up to the Emperor. Heaven punishes even the Emperor if his subordinates misgovern, and if heaven continues the punishment the people recognize the Emperor's unfitness to rule. So in China from the lowest to the highest ranks individuals are taken out and punished if they do not make the system work satisfactorily.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1889.

FACTORY WORK IN INDIA.

THE commercial philanthropists of Lancashire are determined to leave no stone unturned to get the English Factory Acts extended to India. On the 22nd of March last a deputation from the operatives of Lancashire waited on Lord Cross at the India Office to urge upon his Lordship the necessity for assimilating the law of India in regard to cotton manufactures to the Law of England. Strange to say, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the well-known Bombay publicist, who now represents Oldham in the House of Commons, headed the deputation. The reader may recollect that while Mr. Maclean was editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, he strongly condemned the abolition of the Indian import duties in the interests of the cotton lords of Manchester. He showed up the gross injustice involved in the sacrifice of an excellent source of our revenue at the bidding of British manufacturers. But a wonderful change seems to have come over Mr. Maclean's views. Now that he represents a Lancashire constituency in Parliament, he sees nothing unreasonable in the demand of Manchester men for the extension of the English Factory Acts to India. Lord Stanley of Alderley in his place in the House of Lords recently drew the attention of the public to the fact that Mr. Maclean while resident in India had supported the views of the mill-owners of Bombay with regard to the repeal of the import duties on English goods and declared in plain and emphatic terms that the interests of India should not be subservient to those of Lancashire. This being the case, Mr. Maclean, while introducing the deputation to Lord Cross, felt that he owed an explanation to the public. He stated that he was always in favour of the repeal of the cotton import duties and of applying the principles of Free Trade to India as well as to England. In order to establish the truth of this statement Mr. Maclean referred to a letter which he addressed to the *Times* newspaper in 1879, signed with his own name, in which he contended that it was for the interest of the people of India that the cotton import duties should be abolished. Mr. Maclean however, did not say anything about the paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* to which Lord Stanley had alluded. It seems that while residing in this country Mr. Maclean did not care to displease the mill-owners of Bombay, while at the same time he was anxious to secure the favour of the cotton lords of Manchester as he had a mind to woo the electors of one of the constituencies of Lancashire. It is clear that he played a double game under the belief that his letter in the *Times* would not attract much attention in India while his paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* would go unnoticed in England. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Maclean's calculations, the paragraph in the *Gazette* has been brought to light by Lord Stanley, and he has been convicted of palpable inconsistency for which he can offer no satisfactory explanation.

In introducing the deputation from the operatives of Lancashire to Lord Cross, Mr. Maclean made the astounding statement that the question of factory legislation could not be left safely to the Government of India. He said: "Sir James Fergusson appointed a Commission; Bombay and the Commission made a recommendation that the age for children should be raised, and that the employment of women in mills should be restricted very much below the time during which they were now engaged. A minority of the Commission also recommended that the mill should be closed every Sunday, so as to give the work people one holiday a week. The report of that Commission had never been acted upon, never taken the slightest notice of from that date until his Lordship last year wrote out to India asking to know the views of the Government on the question." Mr. Maclean was followed by Mr. Sidebottom, M. P., who being an extensive manufacturer, dealt with the

subject from a business point of view. He observed: "The difference between being allowed to work an hour more or an hour a day less meant all the difference between working at a loss and working at a considerable profit. . . Mills were at the present moment being built on a colossal scale in India, while in England latterly there had been but one or two new mills erected, and since Christmas he believed one mill had been built in the whole of the cotton district of Lancashire. The export of yarns from India, China, Hong-Kong and Japan had in six years increased by 300 million lbs, while in the same period the export of English yarns had decreased by 30 million lbs. The subject was one of vast importance, and he hoped would have his Lordship's careful attention." Here the cat was out of the bag. Mr. Sidebottom as a hard-headed practical man threw up the garb of philanthropy and discussed the question of factory legislation for India in a business-like way. The simple and blunt truth is that the manufacturers of Lancashire are alarmed at the rapid expansion of the cotton industry of India. They had strongly hoped that the repeal of the Indian cotton duties would lead to a vast increase in the import of English goods into India. That hope has been grievously disappointed. The import of English cotton goods into this country has practically remained stationary since the repeal of the Indian duties seven years ago. In these circumstances Manchester men have persuaded themselves that the assimilation of the law of India in regard to cotton manufactures to the law of England will enable them to compete with the Indian mills. Mr. Yielding who next spoke, found it difficult to understand by what process of reasoning it could be argued that in Lancashire it should be thought advisable to work only 56 hours per week in the cotton mills, while the Indian subjects of Her Majesty were allowed to work for 80 hours per week. Well, the explanation is very simple. The Indian mill-hand does not work so hard as the Lancashire operative. The hours of work in the Indian mills may be longer than those in the mills of Lancashire, but the labour of the mill-hands here is much less intense than in Lancashire. This important consideration is conveniently overlooked by the commercial philanthropists of Manchester. Mr. Yielding assumed a lofty tone and declared that the Lancashire mill-owners did not approach the question as to whether, with a reduction of the hours of labour on the Indian mills, they would in Lancashire be able to compete with the Indian mills. But Mr. Yielding, as we have seen above, is directly contradicted by Mr. Sidebottom, who claimed to be heard as an expert. Mr. George Silk of Oldham even went further and said that he and his friends approached this subject with feeling of affection towards the people of India. Such hypocrisy is positively disgusting. The poor people of India who find lucrative employment in the mills may very well say "save us from our Lancashire friends." Mr. George Silk, indeed, feels so much for his Indian fellow subjects that he would have the conditions of labour in the Indian mills made more stringent than those which applied to English operatives. Mr. Abraham Buckley, another Oldham manufacturer, claimed that in this matter he and his friends were actuated both by philanthropic and selfish motives. He said that "they were interested in this matter not only as factory workers, but in behalf of their fellow-subjects in India." We are entirely at a loss to understand whom are we to believe—Mr. Sidebottom, Mr. Yielding or Mr. Buckley? We are inclined to think, however, that the first-named gentleman, who is an expert, spoke the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Lord Cross, as a Lancashire man, naturally sympathises with the demand of the English mill-owners that the Factory law of India should be assimilated to that of England. In replying to the deputation, however, his Lordship was very guarded in his utterances. His Lordship said:—"I stated not long ago in the House of Lords the principles which must guide me in the consideration of the report which I have called for from India, but which has not yet arrived, although I believe it is at present on its way. And I can only say that the knowledge and experience which I gained during the continuous

labour which I had in passing the consolidation of the English Factory Acts in England several years ago will enable me to approach the consideration of that report with perhaps more knowledge and experience than many other people." But in dealing with this important question with which the future of the Indian cotton industry is bound up Lord Cross should steadily keep in view the fact that the conditions of factory labour in this country are essentially different from those which obtain in the English mills.

MR. W. S. CAINE ON INDIA.

THE last of Mr. W. S. Caine's "Letters from India" is without doubt, the most interesting and instructive of the series. In it he sums up his political conclusions. Mr. Caine begins by pointing out that grave misunderstanding has arisen with regard to the real aims and desires of the Congress. It is notorious that the opponents of the movement—notably Sir Ahmed Khan of Allypore and his henchman Mr. Theodore Beck—would have the British public believe that the Congress wallahs demand what is called "Parliamentary Institutions" and a "Democratic" form of Government. Mr. Caine has conclusively shown that this statement is utterly unfounded. He writes:—"Neither the Congress Resolutions nor the speeches of any of the representatives make any such demand as this. What they ask for is, that the councils of the Provinces of British India, and also that of the Viceroy, shall no longer consist of purely Government officials and nominees, but that half their number of members shall be representative of, and chosen by, those educated classes of India who are fitted to do so and that the councils shall enjoy full powers of discussion, interpellation and the voting of supplies. This is in reality a much smaller step towards Parliamentary Government and democratic institutions than Simon de Montfort's Parliament in which Peers, temporal and spiritual, sat and voted with knights of the Shire and Burgesses. I am astonished to read the utterances of responsible politicians at home, in which they evidently contemplate the early possibility of governing India by means of a Parliament elected by the people of that country. I assure them such a possibility does not enter into the wildest dreams of the most enthusiastic Congress wallahs." What the Congress has all along asked is not Representative Government, but the introduction of a representative element into the Government of India. The great difference that exists between these two things should be carefully borne in mind. If this difference is steadily kept in view much misunderstanding with regard to the real aims and objects of the great national movement would be cleared up.

Mr. Caine has no hesitation whatever in saying that the demand of the Congress for the reform of the Legislative Councils, will have to be discussed in the British Parliament, which is the arbiter of the destinies of the people of India. He observes:—"Englishmen are growing more and more conscious of the overwhelming burden of Empire and the rising school of British Liberals are undoubtedly looking forward to the time when Indians will be able to relieve them of the greater portion of the Indian work. Side by side with this growing consciousness on the part of Englishmen, we find a very rapidly increasing and well educated middle-class springing up in India anxious and willing to prove their capacity for affording the desired relief. In every town and city in India there are hundreds of men who speak English better than the bulk of Englishmen, who compete with us successfully in commerce, manufactures and arts, who edit and read news papers in English, who lead the local bar, who rise through all the administrations of justice to seats on the High Court Bench, who govern great Native States as well as, and without the aid of Englishmen; yet we have refused them the right to any share in the Government of India. If it were incumbent on us to keep India a subject country, it was equally incumbent on us to have kept her as ignorant. One of the greatest—perhaps the greatest—problems which British statesmen will be called upon to solve in the early future, will be the political emancipation of educated India. The only way in which this can be done"

the only way in which India can be safely given back to the Indian people is by slowly and surely reconstructing the native fabric of Government on lines of Western civilization making each step safe before another is taken." All sensible and right minded persons will agree with Mr. Caine that if it was intended to treat India as a subject country, England should have kept her ignorant. But the noble British nation generously resolved to give the people of India the inestimable blessings of western education. At the beginning of English rule prejudices were doubtless entertained against instructing the people of this country in European literature and science. Even so able and sympathetic a statesman as Mountstuart Elphinstone pointing to a pile of school-books, said:—"These will prepare the way for the downfall of English rule in India." But right minded Englishmen did not share in such illiberal and narrow views. They rightly held that it is the mission of England to raise India from the torpor of ages, and that that mission could only be fulfilled by giving to the Indian people the incalculable benefit of a knowledge of the literature and science of the west. They declared that England was in India for a higher and nobler purpose than the mere preservation of the peace or collection of the revenue. The noble and generous policy which they initiated has been in operation for upwards of half a century and it has borne its fruit. It has produced a moral revolution in the country. English education has naturally created in the Indian mind an honourable ambition to take a share in the Government of the country, and it is the duty of England to gratify this ambition. There can be no doubt that it is sheer cruelty to rouse aspirations which one does not desire to fulfil. The demand of the educated Natives to be allowed to take a fair share in the administration of their own country is perfectly reasonable, and the House of Commons will soon be called upon to deal with it. Mr. Caine says:—"I have come to the deliberate conclusion that the main demand of the National Congress ought to be conceded. I feel sure that it will be equally for the benefit of England and India that the great and rapidly-increasing educated middle-class of India should be taken into working partnership with us in the government of their own native land, in the earnest hope that the time may come when we shall be able to retire from business ourselves in their favour. That the time when this shall be accomplished is far distant I do not doubt, perhaps centuries hence; but I am sure that from the moment when English statesmen seriously contemplate it, and set themselves to reach it, from that moment half our difficulties in the continued Government of India will vanish." It would now be idle to indulge in a dream that the India of the future will consist of a great confederacy of self-governing states under British supremacy. But there can be no question that the time has come for satisfying the legitimate and honourable political aspirations of the educated classes in this country.

All intelligent and unprejudiced persons will agree with Mr. Caine that the real obstacle to the introduction of reforms in the existing system of Indian administration, is with the Civil Service. He remarks:—"The Civil Service, as well as the Military, being English is, of course, entirely alien to India. They rarely identify themselves with the people. When they get a furlough they naturally rush off to England, where their wives and children spend half their time. They look upon India as a dreary but profitable exile, and their eyes are always fixed on home and the time when they can draw their pension and go. They keep up the memories of the Mutiny, and are astonished if travellers prefer the Taj Mahal to the well at Caunpore, or a study of the habits of the people to the Residency at Lucknow or the lines of Delhi. Many of them bully and hector the Natives, and demand from them an exaggerated respect and deference. At many of the meetings I have held in India, the front seats were always reserved for officials who never came, and the Native Chairman generally waited a quarter of an hour for the Collector who never dreamt of coming. It is a lamentable truth, that half the opposition to the Congress comes from the fact

that the class of men who compose it no longer cringe to the officials; but assert and exercise that independence to which their education and position justly entitle them. Taken as a whole, the Civil Service has no sympathy whatever with the aspirations of educated and cultivated India, and with them must be ranked almost every Barrister, merchant, doctor, planter and other Anglo-Indian. It is this class, unfortunately, that has hitherto had the ear of England. From this class come nearly all members of Parliament who know anything of India and from this class are chosen the members of the Indian Council." The Indian bureaucrat is so jealous of his rights and privileges that he would not willingly part with an iota of them. It is only natural that he should be strongly opposed to all innovations which will have the effect of curtailing his privileges. He has persuaded himself that the Government of India is the best system of administration that the world has ever seen. In conclusion, Mr. Caine gives an excellent piece of advice to English politicians who visit India. He tells them that if they want to get at the truth about India they must avoid the Anglo-Indian's generous hospitality, and be content to put up with the dubious accommodation of Dak Bungalows and Native-managed hotels. If English visitors to India do not eschew Government houses and Collectors' Bungalows, it is better that they should not come out to this country at all.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

Is there any fixed principle according to which special pensions are granted; or is it mere caprice which regulates the grant of these pensions? Length of service entitles an officer to ordinary pension; special merit claims special reward. But what is the test of special merit? It is liable to vary according to the idiosyncracies of the persons applying it to individual circumstances. The next question that arises is, who is the proper person to apply this test? Should it be the Local Government under which special services claiming special pensions have been rendered, or should it be the Government of India to which all questions regarding grant of pensions are referred for decision? When a Local Government makes a strong recommendation regarding a special case it is naturally expected that the Supreme Government should not lightly set it aside. But we sometimes hear of cases in which the Government of India does not take the slightest notice of the strong points urged in the recommendation of Local Governments. No reasons are given for rejecting the applications, and thus there is no means of knowing the grounds of adverse decision. The disappointment arising from the rejection of these applications is keenly felt. The rejection is summary, and neither the Local Government, nor the applicants feel satisfied that the grounds urged by them have been given their due weight. The decision of the Supreme Government frequently is worded in this way: "The Governor General in Council having fully considered the circumstances, regrets that he is unable to see any sufficient reason for recommending a special pension." A decision like this, we need hardly say, seldom gives satisfaction to the applicants for special pensions.

The rule says that service of *extraordinary merit* entitles an officer to a special pension. It is utterly impossible to define the legal meaning of the words. The Advocate General was requested in one case to give a definition of the expression. He very properly expressed his inability to do so, and if the highest legal adviser of the Government is unable to define the expression, who should be appealed to give its legal meaning? We know that in several cases length and general distinction of service have been made the ground for granting special pension without any record of particular acts of special service or of extraordinary merit. Here we see no regard was paid to the clause regarding 'extraordinary merit.' General distinction of service was all that was looked to. A precisely similar case, in which general distinction of service is pre-eminently shown, is

forwarded by a Local Government for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, and the answer returned is 'no sufficient ground is shown for recommending a special pension.'

The case of Babu Kunjal Banerji, is a case in point. He retired from the public service after faithfully serving his Government and his country for a period of nearly 39 years. The last appointment he held was that of the 2nd Judgeship of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, on a salary of Rs. 1,350 a month. Babu Kunjal applied for a special pension of Rs. 6,000 a year. He was granted only an ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000 a year. He submitted an application to Sir Rivers Thompson's Government for a favorable consideration of his prayer. Sir Rivers Thompson while admitting that Babu Kunjal had a long career of meritorious service, was unable to recommend a special pension. No one who has any knowledge of Babu Kunjal's valuable services to the State will deny that he fully deserves the special pension he has prayed for. The marked ability with which he discharged his duties attracted the attention of the High Court and of the Local Government. His decisions invariably evinced clear discrimination and sound judgment. On one occasion the Registrar of the High Court writing to the Government of Bengal said that "Babu Kunjal stands the highest in the Court's estimation" among Subordinate Judges. This was a compliment of which any man may justly be proud, coming as it did from the highest Court of Justice in the land. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council also expressed a high opinion of Babu Kunjal's ability as a Judge. Speaking of one of his judgments their Lordships said: He "has embodied his conclusion in a judgment the careful preparation and expression of which seem to their Lordships *highly creditable* to the native judge." Both Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Rivers Thompson were desirous that a seat on the High Court Bench should be given to this deserving officer. And this is the officer to whom a special pension was refused.

Babu Kunjal, conscious of his right, submitted an application to Sir Stuart Bayley's Government praying for a reconsideration of the orders passed by Sir Rivers Thompson. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor strongly recommended the case for the favorable consideration of the Government of India. We understand that in making this recommendation Sir Stuart Bayley was influenced by the personal knowledge of the circumstance that Babu Kunjal was frequently consulted regarding many important matters, and his advice was highly valued. The very high rank attained and enjoyed for so many years by Babu Kunjal in the judicial service, and the esteem in which he was held by successive Lieutenant Governors and the native public are the evidence of the value of his service to Government, which was not inferior, nay in many instances superior, to that of any other officer to whom a special pension has been allowed. We have learned with surprise that Baboo Kunjal Banerji's third application also has been rejected. It is generally felt that a slight has been inflicted upon a distinguished and valued servant of Government, who certainly deserved a special reward for the valuable service he rendered to Government. It is not only that a special pension has not been granted to this distinguished servant of Government, but even a title of distinction has not been conferred on him. While so many inferior persons have been honored with these titles, the claim of an officer of conspicuous merit has been entirely ignored. Babu Kunjal, we believe, is personally indifferent to such honors. But it behoves our Government to recognize merit, and to confer honors on those who eminently deserve them.

RAO SAHIB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDALIK, C. S. I.

TELEGRAMS announce the death, on Friday last, of the Hon'ble Vishvanath Narayan Mandalik of Bombay. In him Bombay has lost one of her ablest sons and the Hindu community an advocate of the highest character. By birth a Marhatta Brahmin of high rank and a descendant of a provincial Governor, as his surname fully testifies, Mr. Mandalik was highly respected for his caste and position in society. He enhanced his claim to the consideration of his countrymen by intellectual and social qualities of a superior character. In fact in Bombay he was the representative of the highly chivalrous Marhatta race, and he sustained this character by unflinching advocacy of the cause of his countrymen. He had none of the failings of the rising generation. He professed not to be a "reformer." He proclaimed not to be a "patriot." He had no sympathy whatever for the social reformers that surrounded him. He did not convert religion into a means for personal advancement. He cherished a strong feeling of detestation for men who traded in religion and morality. He hated humbugs in every shape. At the same time he was one of the truest patriots and reformers of his time. In a word he was true to himself and to his Maker, and that included the whole circle of his qualifications.

By profession he was a lawyer—a pleader of the High Court in Bombay—and for several years held the post of senior Government Pleader there. Though not an orator, he was a fluent speaker and an accomplished debater. This, added to the labour he took in reading up his cases, and timely collecting information about doubtful points, gave him a mastery over details of which he reaped the full benefit in the course of his pleadings. He had acquired great proficiency too in the mysteries of Hindu Law, and his English translation of the *Mayukhas* attests the depth of his learning in that branch of law. Had he done nothing more, that would have sufficed to sustain his character as an accomplished scholar. His scholarly edition of the text of *Manu* with seven different commentaries may be cited as an instance of the zeal and assiduity with which he engaged in arduous but not paying duty of editing ancient texts. During the last few months he was engaged in editing the voluminous text of the *Padma Purana* collating nine different MSS. for the purpose. Four months ago we had an opportunity of seeing some proofs of this work, but we are afraid that he has since been able to make but little progress in this self-imposed task.

As the Senior Government Pleader questions concerning Hindu law and custom were constantly referred to him by the local Government, and some of his reports on these subjects came to our notice from time to time, and we have the satisfaction to say that they were characterised by depth of learning, soundness of view, and liberality of sentiment that did him high credit. Nor did these, added to extensive professional practice, interfere in any way with his working hard as a journalist. He was the proprietor of an ably conducted Bombay weekly named the *Native Opinion*, and to it he contributed very largely, often in controversies carried against the conductors of the *Mahratta*, a rival paper.

As a representative man of his community he was required to take an active part in most of the public movements of Bombay, and was for several years a leading member in the Syndicate of the Bombay University, in which he was held in much esteem. Only a few months ago he was unanimously elected the Dean of the Faculty to which he belonged. He was also engaged largely in legislation, having been twice appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. Five years ago his merits were so fully recognized by the Government of India that he was brought up to Calcutta, to represent the interests of the native community of Western India in the Imperial Legislative Council.

Nor did his labours in the Bombay High Court, in the Bombay University, in the two legislatures, in the public movements of his city, in the editorial sanctum of the *Native Opinion*, and in editing Sanskrit works stand in the way of his serving as the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay

Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with great distinction and editing some of its publications, including three volumes of the 'Transaction of the Bombay Literary Society.' During his sojourn in this city he mixed freely with the natives of Calcutta, and everywhere won golden opinions. Time fails us just now to attempt anything more than the barest outline of his career; but rather than wait a week to obtain the necessary information from Bombay, we venture to present this meagre outline in the hope that our readers on this side of India will accept it as an earnest of our tribute to the memory of the distinguished scholar and public man, whom we have this day to mourn.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

We are glad to learn that Sir Comer Petheram has so far improved that he is expected back in town to-morrow. We cordially welcome his Lordship back to his duties.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY returned to the Presidency on Monday last. His Honor has set a very laudable example by being the last of our rulers to leave the plains for the hills. As we have repeatedly said no one grudges the necessary holidays, when kept within proper limits as to length and as to the attendant expenditure. His Honor leaves for Darjeeling on Friday next and will inspect the bridges and roads in the plains in the neighbourhood of Siliguri.

THERE was a meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday last when the report of the Select Committee on the Fisheries Bill was considered and some amendments introduced. A Bill was introduced to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, to lend the Corporation of Calcutta a sum of money for the purposes of the proposed Central Road. The rules for the conduct of business were suspended, and on their suspension the Bill was read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee. The last meeting of the Session will be held on Wednesday next.

LORD LYTON is seriously ill of cancer at Paris.

A BILL to provide for the vesting and administration of property, held in trust for charitable purposes, will shortly be introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council. It will, it is said, be a simple measure and one of a permissive character only.

MR. BAUMANN, member for Peckham, has given notice of a motion, "that the conduct of the Bombay Government in respect to the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford, has been unfair and vindictive and calls for the censure of the House of Commons." The Hon'ble member for Peckham will now attain immortality, whatever service he may render to his client.

THE Porte has ordered the Turkish Mission to be stopped which was about to be sent to Zanzibar.

OWING to the difficulties of having reliable statistics of pilgrims to Orissa, the authorities had ordered that all steamers should take their passengers at the Chandpal Ghat where proper arrangements for counting the numbers would be made. Wednesday used formerly to be the day which the pilgrims chose for embarking and as all the different Companies could not use the landing stage on the same day different days were assigned to each. The pilgrims would not, however, go on any other than the propitious Wednesday, and the Companies that could not have this day to themselves were put to considerable loss owing to falling off of traffic. The astrological saying about *Mangalar-usha Budhe pa* has too strong a hold on Hindoo pilgrims to be shaken by official arrangements and the matter was represented to the authorities. We are glad that they see the difficulties in their proper light and have made concessions that will meet the requirements of the case.

IN the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution condemning the fiscal system in India had been forwarded to Lord Lansdowne. A despatch of Lord Cross regarding the same would, he said, follow afterwards.

PARIS is thronged with visitors who have arrived for the grand Exhibition festival. The exhibition was opened on Monday, the 6th instant, with much pomp and ceremony by President Carnot, who was warmly cheered all along the route from the Elysee Palace. The President in his speech welcomed the peoples of all nationalities to the great festival, and said that labour was hastening the advent of the time when the resources of nations would be solely employed in works of peace. The spectacle inside the building was a most brilliant one, and was greatly enhanced by the splendid weather which prevailed. The streets presented a most animated appearance, and the preparations made for the *fetes* were grand. The League of Patriots have laudably enough announced that they will abstain from all acts that would be calculated to compromise the success of the Exhibition. The busy bodies about the city, must, however, have something on to keep the sensation up. President Carnot on leaving the Elysee Palace on Sunday before last to attend the Centenary *fetes* at Versailles was fired at by a man named Perrin, but the cartridge was blank. He was at once arrested and on being questioned declared himself wronged and said he fired the shot as the means of drawing attention to his case. A most decidedly novel and queer way of drawing the attention of the authorities to one's personal grievances.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER has subjected Mr. Parnell to a rather searching cross examination, but without any important results. Mr. Parnell showed commendable good sense in condemning the violent speeches of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and the advocacy of physical force.

It is expected that Balm Pratul Chunder Chatterjee, a well-known Bengali pleader of Lahore, will act for Sir Meredith Plowden on the Chief Court Bench. The Babu is a successful practitioner and a sound lawyer and his elevation, though temporary, will give great satisfaction.

As we anticipated some time ago, the abnormal glut in the local Jute market has resulted in further reduction of working hours. The Jute Manufacturers' Association have wisely decided that from the 4th of July next the associated mills shall work only nine days per fortnight instead of ten as at present. This is said to be equivalent to reducing the production of jute goods in the associated mills by ten per cent. The market may now be expected to look up, unless Dundee takes advantage of the position and helps to weaken it. Those in England that wish the struggling industries of India no joy, should see that as it is, they have to be carried on under sufficient disadvantages and further obstacles in the shape of obnoxious factory laws may cause their premature death.

A BOMBAY paper says:—"The contract existing between the local Municipality and the Bombay Gas Company for lighting the roads and streets of Bombay will terminate on the 30th June, 1890, and it is proposed to appoint a Select Committee of the Corporation to consider and report on the means of public lighting after the termination of the contract. We trust electric lighting will be substituted." Calcutta will be long in indulging in such a treat, for the Gas Company has yet a long period of unexpired agreement. Electric light has not yet, however, shown success and steadiness enough and cheapness to warrant its supplanting mild but time-honored Gas.

WITH the retirement of Dr. Burgess, which takes place at the end of his furlough, the post of Director of Archaeological survey of India is expected to be abolished, and it is said that the work of the Department will be henceforth carried on by the Provincial Administrations.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. Mr. Osmond Beeby and Sir Henry Harrison are both Barristers; both possessors of the gift of the gab; and both 'cute' "as the thinnest edge of nothing" as the Yankees say; but age and experience told, and the result is shown in the correspondence published in the *Englishman* on the tank-filling question. Between Sir Henry Harrison backed by Sir Charles Paul and Mr. Beeby the fight has proved quite unequal, and the latter has come to grief. The public, however, did not enjoy the sight quite so much as they would have liked. The correspondence lifts the curtain but slightly to yield only a glance. It should be drawn away a little more widely to expose the secret springs fully to view. By the way, Sir Henry is rather outspoken about that great Panjandrum, Dr. Payue. In the days of the Doctor's ascendancy there was no one, native or European, who would have for a moment thought of speaking of him so slightly, much less of questioning his science. True, there was a native who often did, and wrote officially more than one minute to expose the worthlessness of the humptious Doctor's scientific deductions, and the minutes were so far unanswerable as to drive the astute Doctor to the last resort of the destitute, foul language—calling the Commissioner a "blatant Babu" one suffering from "intellectual diarrhoea," and so forth; but he was alone; his colleagues with one exception, was horrified by his temerity, and sought safety in silence. But *magna est veritas et prevalebit*. What he fought for then single-handed, is now accepted by all disinterested persons of the community, nay, such is now the enthusiasm on the subject that even his name is quite forgotten. That name is Rajendralala Mitra.

It was well of Sir Stuart Bayley giving Sir Henry Harrison a subsidy from the imperial exchequer to keep him at the head of the Calcutta Municipality to clear the Augean stables. Without him things would have all gone wrong. For instance, at the last meeting a subject came up which involved the question, whether the Kotrung brickfields should be farmed out at Rs. 5,000 or at Rs. 10,000 a year, and the Executive had anticipated it by receiving a quarter's advance at the former rate. A new Chairman would not have perceived the merit of receiving Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 10,000. Moderation in demanding rent is a virtue not always seen. It is quite another thing when the demand is assessment on rent from the natives. There are several other questions, notably those connected with the making of the New Central Road which involve an outlay of half a million of money and the buying and selling and farming of innumerable plots of land, and a new man would fail to perceive their official aspect.

WHILE a poll was being taken at the last Special General Meeting of the Municipality, a complaint was made of Mr. Cowie, the Secretary, who was taking the poll, having influenced one of the Commissioners in favor of the Chairman, and the Chairman had to express his opinion that the conduct was improper. The reporters do not say what was the reply of the Commissioner to the influencing Secretary. Did he, like incorreligionist, with the cream of servility say—*pá ke wáste?* The Commissioners should adopt the practice of the civilized world, and appoint two independent members as scrutineers, instead of appointing for the task a paid officer who strongly feels which side of his bread is best buttered.

A STRANGE rumour has reached us that at the last meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University after a considerable amount of wrangling an order was passed that a certain candidate for the B. A. should be declared passed, but should not be allowed the usual diploma. Could not a case of *Mandamus* be got up before Justice Norris to try the legality of this order?

THE meeting convened by Lord Cross, of those interested in the Indian wheat trade, which assembled last week in the India Office, was largely attended. The consensus of opinion of the shippers and millers was in favour of limiting the admixture of impurities to two per cent.,

whereas the Indian Committee of the London Corn Association advocated non-interference. No resolution was therefore, proposed. Lord Cross said he was convinced that good would come from the present discussion, and that it would lead to the adoption of some feasible method of cleansing Indian wheat.

REPORTS of scarcity in the sub-division of Diamond Harbour have been confirmed beyond doubt. The few relief works taken in hand have been completed and more are urgently and immediately required. Scarcity has also broken out afresh in Behar.

THE Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister which had been passed by the House of Commons has been rejected by the Lords on the second reading. The majority by which the Bill was thrown out, was, however, small as 147 voted against and 120 for it. Public opinion is veering round steadily and it is expected that popular prejudice will be overcome ere long.

SOME of the unsuccessful candidates of the last B. A. Examination, who propose to appear at the next examination have petitioned the Registrar of the Calcutta University on a matter that touches them very intimately. Many of the text books they will have to be examined in have been changed, and they apply for a supplementary examination to be held some time this year, at which they may appear. They represent the great inconvenience they will suffer if they have to qualify for examination next year especially as they will not have a chance of attending any lectures for more than a few months, and in the event of another failure, they will be precluded for ever from competing for the degree of B.A. They quote a precedent in support of their application. In 1883, when a material change was introduced into the curriculum, an indulgence, similar to that now prayed for, was granted to those candidates who had been unsuccessful at the regular examination for the degree of B.A. We are, as a rule, opposed to indulgences like these, and Supplemental Examinations, in our opinion, partake somewhat of "Jubilee" nature, which materially lowers the standard. As however a case of great hardship has been made out we trust some consideration will be shown.

It is believed that Sir Charles will soon be allowed his return to public life. It is hardly wise to keep out a really clever and useful man from the affairs of the country. Sir Charles, we think, has been sufficiently punished for his moral delinquencies.

EXCITEMENT IN WEDNESBURY.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT.

AN INVESTIGATION BY THE "HERALD" REPORTER RESULTS IN THE STATEMENT BEING VERIFIED BY MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE
(From the "Wedgesbury, England, Herald.")

WE have recently noticed in the columns of our exchanges an article from a well-known citizen of this place which was so unusual in its nature and so remarkable withal that a reporter of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. Isaac Whick, of the "Borough Arms," secretary to the Retail Brewers' Protection Association.

Mr. Whick was visited by your reporter, and upon being questioned, said:—

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. Six years ago I was taken ill with pains in the small of my back which gradually grew in intensity, until I was obliged to call in my medical adviser. He diagnosed my case, and stated that I was suffering from disease of the kidneys. He gave me the usual remedies, treated me for three years but I gradually grew worse. In the summer of 1885, after years of suffering and wasting away, an old physician to our family was, upon my request, called from a neighbouring city to consult with my regular medical attendant. A difference of opinion arose

between them as to whether my complaint was kidney trouble or stone in the bladder. The result was that a surgical examination was decided upon, and I was carried to Birmingham that I might have the benefit of the most eminent surgeon in that city. That examination resulted in my being informed that no medicine could cure me; and my medical man was told that I could not possibly live three months. Returning home I was naturally very despondent, when a little book was placed in my hand, in which the symptoms of my disease were clearly put and the name of the remedy given which would cure it. In sheer desperation I purchased a bottle, and, after taking it, experienced some benefit. I bought more, and with each bottle could see and feel an improvement. My friends also noticed my changed appearance, and congratulated me upon my recovery. I have taken none of the medicine since last autumn, and am to-day a perfectly well man. I weigh half-a-stone more than I ever did in my life, and have no sign of disease about me. I consider that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure."

"But doesn't the publication of your case in the newspapers cause great annoyance?"

"Not in the least. To be sure, I get hundreds of letters every week, asking if my statement is true, and I am glad of the opportunity of confirming my public statement, in the hope that I may rescue some poor sufferer from the same horrible death that menaced me. My gratitude at having been saved prompts me to do this."

"What do your friends think of your recovery, Mr. Whick?"

"They are naturally rejoiced at it, but perhaps the best way would be for you to call and see some of them."

Acting upon Mr. Whick's suggestion, we called upon William Tart, 56, Great Eastern Street, who is foreman moulder at the Patent Shaft. Mr. Tart confirmed Mr. Whick's statement in every particular. Said he, "I hadn't the remotest idea he was going to recover, but daily expected to hear of his death, and when I heard that he was taking Warner's Safe Cure, and was getting better, I decided to take a course of the medicine myself. I have suffered from pains in my back for ten years, and every little while would be laid up with it. The remedy cured me entirely, and I have no return of my old complaint."

The next gentleman we met was in the street, and it would be impossible to run against any resident of Wednesbury who does not know Mr. Whick. Mr. Edward Brown, of the "Foresters' Arms," Portway Road, is an old citizen, whose reputation for veracity has never been questioned. In answer to our inquiry about Mr. Whick's case he said, "It is simply wonderful, sir. Not one of his friends expected him to recover and even the doctors whom he consulted not only gave him no hope, but prophesied his speedy demise."

At Ridding Lane our reporter saw Mr. Francis Dicken, ex-president of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, who said, "I know the circumstances of Mr. Whick's case intimately, as to his sickness and recovery, and what he has said about it is true in every respect."

Mr. Edward Ellis, the well-known auctioneer, who resides at Holyhead Road, said, "I can vouch for every letter of Mr. Whick's statement. Not only that, but I know that he is better to-day than he has been for years. The case is a most remarkable one, and I know of people who have come forty miles to see and ask him about it."

Upon our return to the "Borough Arms," Mr. Whick asked us if we were satisfied with what we had found. If not, said he, "Perhaps you would like to call upon Mr. F. W. Topham, solicitor, West Bromwich; Mr. J. Robinson, treasurer of the Benevolent and Protection Society; Mrs. Cooksey, "Royal Oak," New Town; Henry Butler, "Rising Sun," New Town; George Page, "Castle," Foster Street, Darlaston; D. Tyler—"

"Hold on," we cried, "we don't propose to call upon these people after what have already learned."

"Well," replied Mr. Whick, "whether you do or not, I can name fifty people who will vouch for every word I have said, among other Mr. S. Burghope, Parliamentary agent of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, London. My case has created a good deal of excitement, and I want you to know all about it."

The conclusion which must come to every resident of Wednesbury is that a miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that too, by a simple means within the reach of everyone and also that the remedy which proved so valuable and saved a life which was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles, which prove so disastrous unless taken in time.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaar, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co., for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is without doubt, from animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—8th May, 1889.

GENERAL.—In modification of the order of the 16th March last, Mr B. L. Gupta, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Ferozepore, is allowed leave for forty-three days, under rule 3 and note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Sarat Chandra Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Dinapore, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr H. H. Risley, Deputy Commissioner, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr E. McL. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Moulvie Fuzlur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore Julpi-gore, is allowed leave for twenty-days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 19th February last.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, District and Session Judge, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days, under note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th instant.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as District and Session Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. Pratt, Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for seven months, with effect from the 1st May 1889.

Mr. L. Palit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the Chittagong District.

Mr. F. C. Barnes, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 7th April 1889.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozuffpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment by Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

Mr. J. Windsor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Mozuffpore.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for two months and two days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Hurry Narain Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month and two days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th March 1889.

Baboo Surjo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnah district, and is appointed to have temporary charge of the Baraset sub-division of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Bhubotosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Kissengunge sub-division of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

JUDICIAL.—Major A. Fisher, 8th Bengal Infantry, is vested with powers under section 28, Act III of 1880, to try breaches of the rules made under section 25 of that Act in the Cantonment of Buxa.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kali Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. A. C. Mitra, Munsif of Purulia, is vested with the powers of a "Court" under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870, for the disposal of cases arising in the district of Manbhum in connection with the land taken up for a workshop and a rest-house, and for stacking materials for the Singbhum division of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway in the village of Manik-gui, pergunnah Patkoom, in that district.

Chowduri Obaidur Rohaman Khan is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Sudder Bench of Chittagong, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Joygopal Singha, Munsif of Dinapore, on leave, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Pubna, vice Babu Balloram Mullick, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Amar Chunder Mukerjee, Munsif of Palamow, who exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Second Judge, Court of Small Causes Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 18th April 1889.

Baboo Rajendra Coomar Bose, Subordinate Judge, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for 26 days, under section 73-3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 3rd May 1889.—Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th November 1888.

Baboo Sarno Komul Chackravarti is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Munshigunge Bench, in the district of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Ambica Prosad is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Sitamarh Bench, in the Mozuffpore district, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Munshi Kalimuddin Khan of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Gaibanda Bench, in the Rungpore district.

Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, Special Deputy Collector, on settlement duty at Ramoo, in Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Abinash Chandra Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Gya, is allowed furlough for three months, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Abinash Chandra Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Gya, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Purneah.

Baboo Sham Chand Dhar, Subordinate Judge of Tipperah on deputation as Additional Subordinate Judge, Bhagulpore, is appointed to be the Subordinate Judge of Gya, vice Baboo Abinash Chandra Mitter.

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For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889.

84

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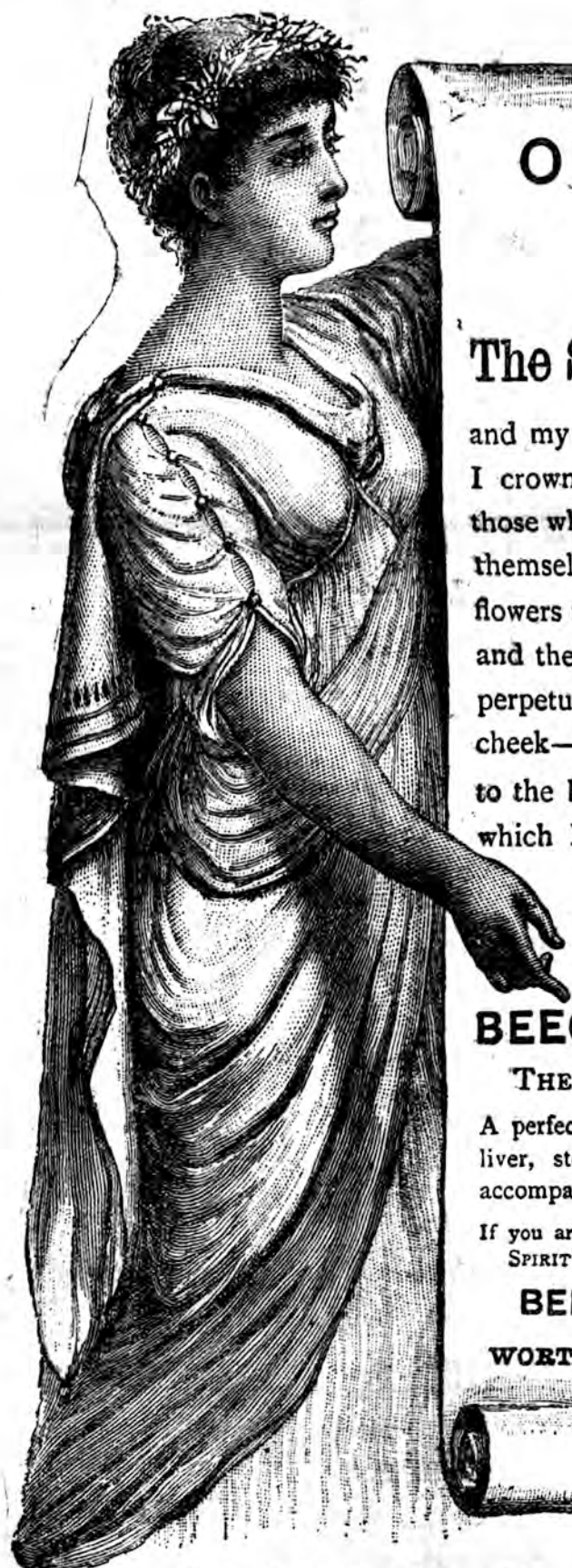
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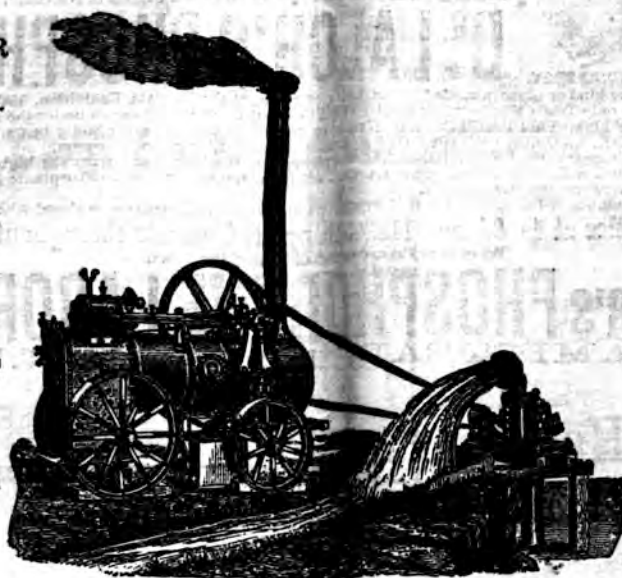
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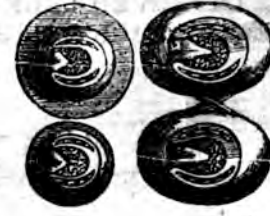
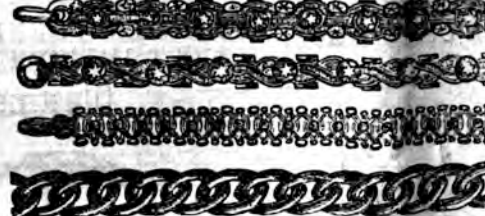
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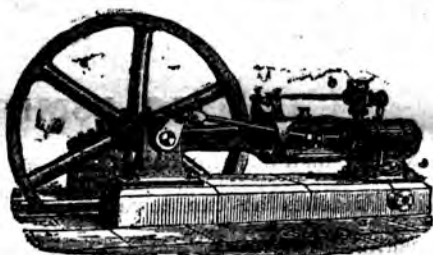
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FROM

THE HEART OF THE STORM.

BY

HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE.

ILLUSTRATED BY WAL PAGET.

resolve hid all save the sterner lines. Through the din of the larger strife came the clang of the death-bell, full of the little battle of mortality with the certain grave; and the girl hid her face in her two strong hands, and wept as wildly as ever the wind could do. Then she went forward, through the gate, down the narrow, stone-paved path, past the great stone, with the iron rings at either side, which hid the burial vault of the Thorpes.

THE little old woman sat up in the belfry-tower, tolling the death-bell with her foot, and knitting a worsted stocking with her skinny hands. She made thirty stitches between each stroke of the bell, and not the church-clock itself could reckon a minute more truly. Ill-shapen she was, the sexton's wife, and her toothless mouth was for ever moving, in time to the click of her knitting-needles.

"Ugh! 'tis little care his wife had for him," she muttered presently. "Only a poor half-hour of the bell, and him with a long, cold journey afore him. Does she think a man's soul can move up to Heaven at that speed? May be 'tis her pocket she cares for—two-and-sixpence, and him, so to say, th' Squire o' Marshcotes. Well, there's men an' there's men, mostly wastrels, but we could hev spared another better nor Squire Thorpe, that we could—and him to have nō more nor a half-hour's tolling, poor lad! What'll he do when he gets to th' Gates, an' th' bell has stopped tolling, an' there's no Christian music to waft him in? But there! What did we say o' th' wife, when th' Squire went an' wedded a second time, a lass no older nor his own daughter, an' not Marshcotes bred nawther. Nay, there war no mak' o' gooid in 't—two-an'-sixpence, to buy a man's soul God-speed—there niver war any gooid i' bringing foreigners to Marshcotes—little milked-blooded wench she is, not fit for aught but a china-shop. Well, however, I'm nearly done wi' th' ringing—unless, mebbe, I war to gie him another half-hour for naught, just because he war a thowt likelier nor th' rest o' th' men-folk."

The little old woman grinned, very mirthlessly; she had discovered a soft spot in her knotty heart, and it seemed late in the day for that. A long silence held the belfry-tower, broken only by the *click, click* of the needles, the creak of the rope, the subdued thunder of the bell, the wailing, passionate frenzy of the wind as it drove the hailstones against the black old walls.

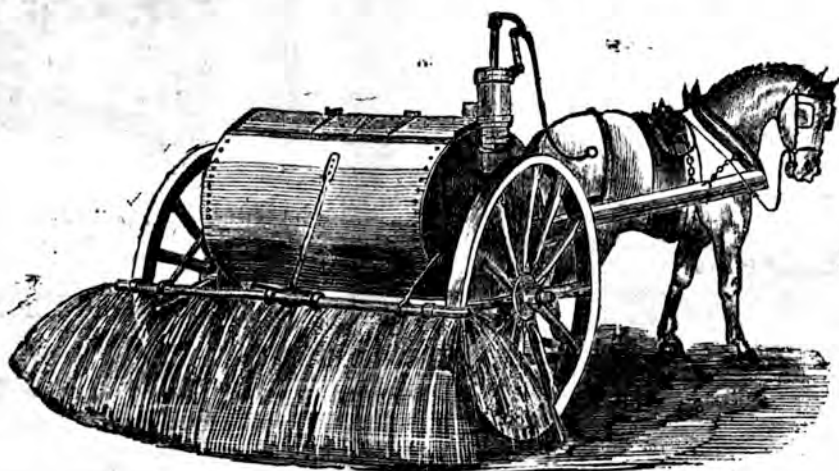
It was an eerie night, too, in Marshcotes kirk-yard, free to the moor as it was and full of corners wherein the wind hid itself to pipe a shriller note than it could compass in the open. The wind, a moon three-quarters full, a sky packed close with rain and hail and sleet, all fought together. And now the moon gained a moment's victory, shimmering ghostly grey across the wet tombstones—and, again, the wind and hail struggled and cried and cursed, till they hid the moon outright—till even the sodden winter leaves were lifted from the mould, and the hailstones danced upwards from the tombs like little white devils, let loose for a Witches' Sabbath.

A slim grey figure crossed the moor, and halted awhile at the churchyard gate—slim, yet full of that lissome strength which only the moor-bred women have. Like an ash sapling she had swayed and bent to the hurricane as she fought her way through the heather; but all that the wind could do had been done, and it had left her unbroken—breathless only, and glad of the gate's support for a moment.

The moon burst through the cloud-wrack as she stood there, and showed a face like a summer landscape hid in storm. There was tenderness, measureless and strong, in the hazel eyes; but tears were drawn like a veil across them. There was softness in the mouth, but pride and



A brawny figure blocked the pathway, and Mistress Thorpe shrank back under shelter of her comrade.

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If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra	Rs. 8-0 "

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.*To hold 60 gallons. Suitable for a pony.*

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If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectacles.



Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes:—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

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prescribe them to their
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I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, short winding Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, jewelled, enamelled dial, bold figures and hands, shewing two times with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. p. p. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warrant to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rate. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says:—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 10. Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt. Lucknow, says:—"So, valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelmore, Saturday says:—"The best goldsmith of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutta, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO. BOMBAY

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HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.

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In bottles at Re. 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Establt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the 'Pioneer' if you think fit. 'I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to do without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Ja'no, Decemr, 24-8 82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, J. V. S. R. Fotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-82.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (5 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

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A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
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The invaluable Virtues of the Moondie have been well known to Native Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

Dose:—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops.

Diet should be light and nourishing: hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

—We caution the public against spurious imitations. An indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation. Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

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VEGETABLE POWDER.

By the application of which no operation is necessary. It is a sure cure for Carbuncles, Tumors, Scrofulas, Abscess, Erysipelas, Boils and every sort of painful inflammation as well as for Severe Headaches. Its curative effect is visible after 2 or 3 applications by the disappearance of all pain and irritation. Price per packet Rs. 2 sufficient to effect a cure. Agent—Joy Gopal Bandopadhyay, D. 30 No. 126 Gonesh Mohalali Benares.

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Sir,

When suffering from a number of bad boils in my arm pit lately I tried your invaluable "Banospaty Churno" and found it to have marvellous effects; the burning pain of the rising boils which made me almost restless was cooled, I should say in no time and after I had used the "Churno" twice I could sleep the whole night without break. When Doctors said I must undergo operation for each boil I had and your "Churno" cured me without a scratch on any boils. I would recommend all persons who are afraid of Surgical operation to try your "Churno" and when once they have done it I am sure they will join me in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of the "Banospaty Churno."

Yours &c.

NANDA GOPAL ROY.

Attorney-at-Law.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

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Sir,

With deep-felt gratitude I have to inform you of the marvellous cure effected by your "Banospoty Churno" of an Abscess on my knee pain from which I have been suffering most horribly. I cannot but call it a miraculous cure for on three applications it at once relieved me from all pain and irritation and cured me perfectly within a few days.

Yours &c.

HURRY DAS PAL,

Proprietor of Mullick Nephew & Co.

SURAH RAJBATY.

Calcutta 28th February 1889.

Sir,

With much pleasure I have to inform you that I tried your "Banospoty Churno" on four different persons suffering from Carbuncles with signal success. After three or four applications every one of them felt at once relieved of all those excruciating pains which had made them sleepless for days before and got perfectly cured within a few days. Among these four was my old mother-in-law; she was all along under the treatment of able Doctors and at last when we were fully despaired of her recovery and had no hope of her surviving the night I tried your "Banospoty Churno" and to the astonishment of all she wonderfully recovered within a week. I have lately tried your "Banospoty Churno" in a case of severe headache and I am glad to say that within a short time it perfectly cured the patient. This "Banospoty Churno" is indeed a most wonderful medicine and I have not the least hesitation in recommending it as a household medicine for every family.

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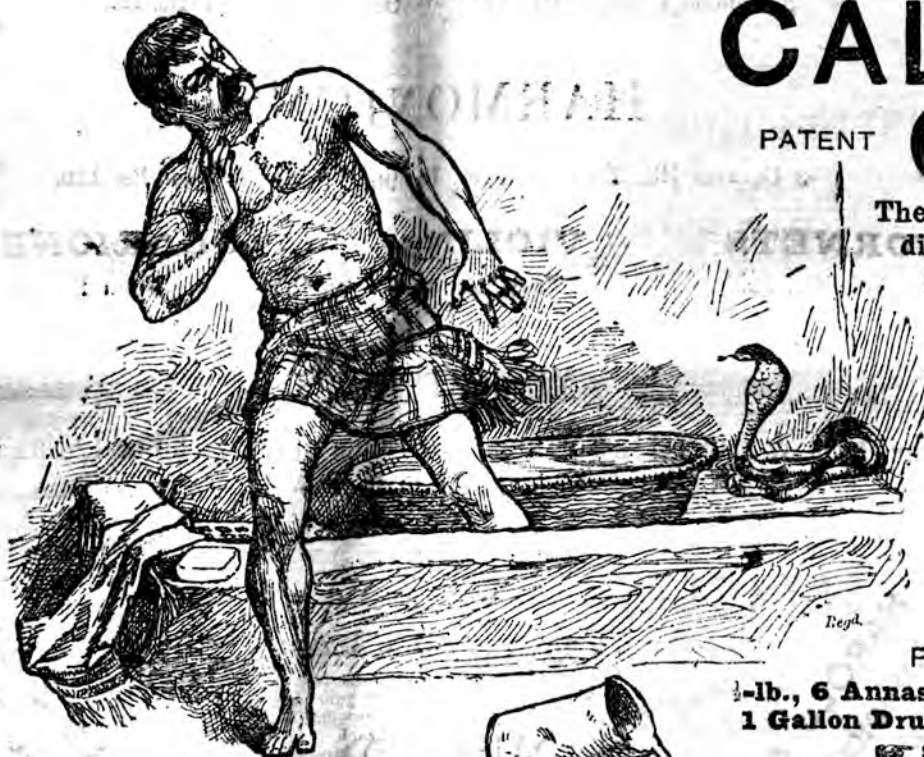
Cattle or Sheep can be freed from
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1-lb., 6 Annas; 1-lb., 12 Annas; 2-lb., Rs. 1-6;
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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

26

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JESOPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

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We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.



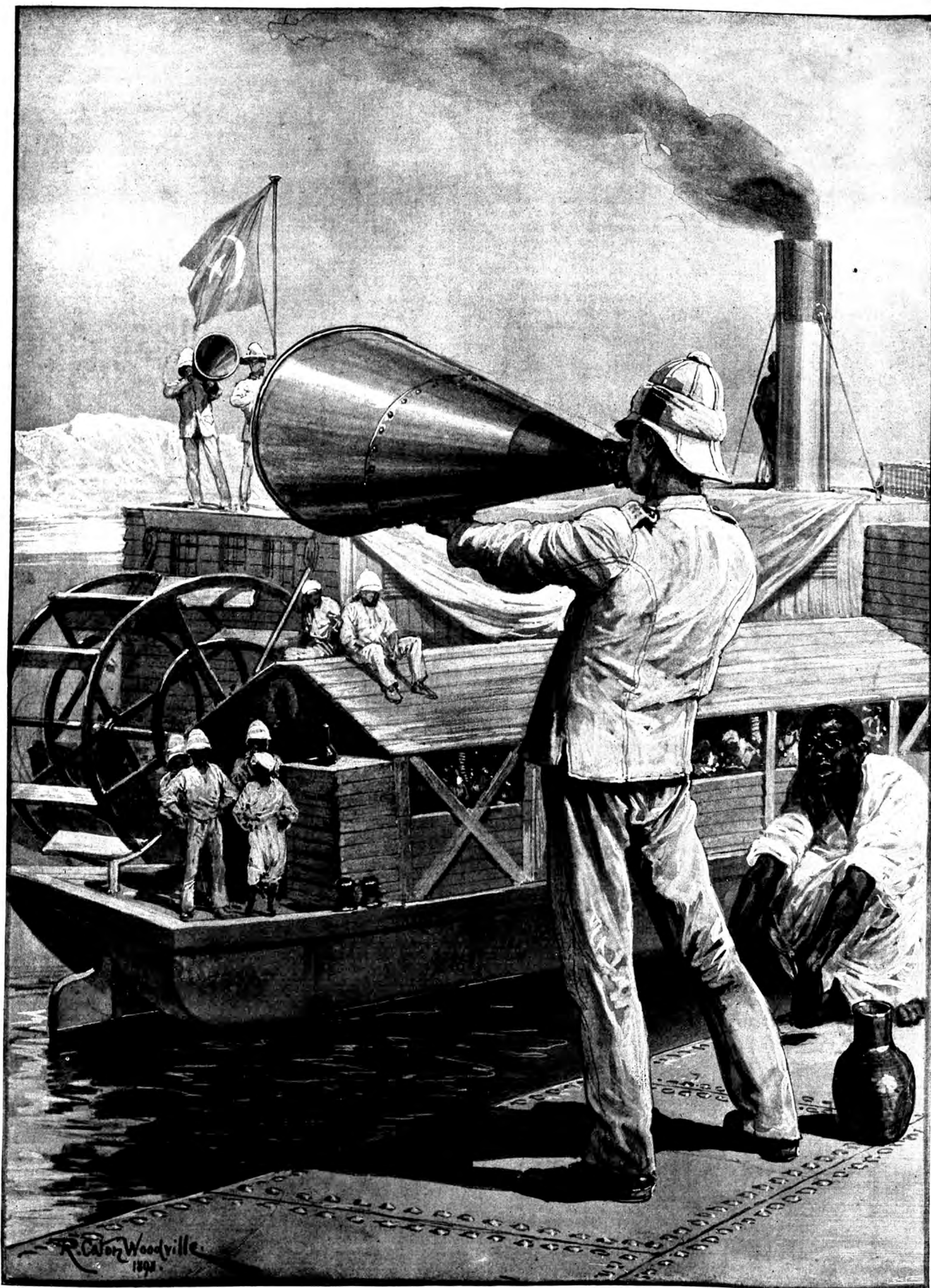
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60

T H E S O U D A N A D V A N C E .



TALKING WITH THE MEGAPHONE ON THE NILE.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS.

Major Elmslie, of the 37th Field Battery, had a couple of Megaphones made at the Citadel, Cairo, for use in communicating with the Eyassás and steamers carrying the howitzers and Maxims to the front.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Antarctic Expedition, equipped by the generosity of Sir George Newnes, has started on its adventurous quest on board the fine steam-barque *Southern Cross*. Mr. Borchgrevink, the leader of the expedition, has already sailed Antarctic seas, and is, indeed, the first man who has landed on the vast icefields of Victoria Land since Sir James Ross's days. The white and threatening wall of ice which seemed to that earlier voyager and discoverer to bar effectually the passage to the South Pole does not, to Mr. Borchgrevink, appear so impossible. He hopes, with the appliances he carries, to be able to scale it, and once atop, to find a vast table-land of snow, across which his sledge-party will find smooth and easy running to their goal, or as near thereto as may be. The *Southern Cross* will sail to Hobart Town, and thence will make her way to Cape Adair, where a party of eight will land and erect huts to serve as a base of operations. The wood for these huts is stowed in the hold of the vessel. The *Southern Cross* will then leave the eight heroes until September 1899, when she will return, and the word will be, "All hands to the Pole!"

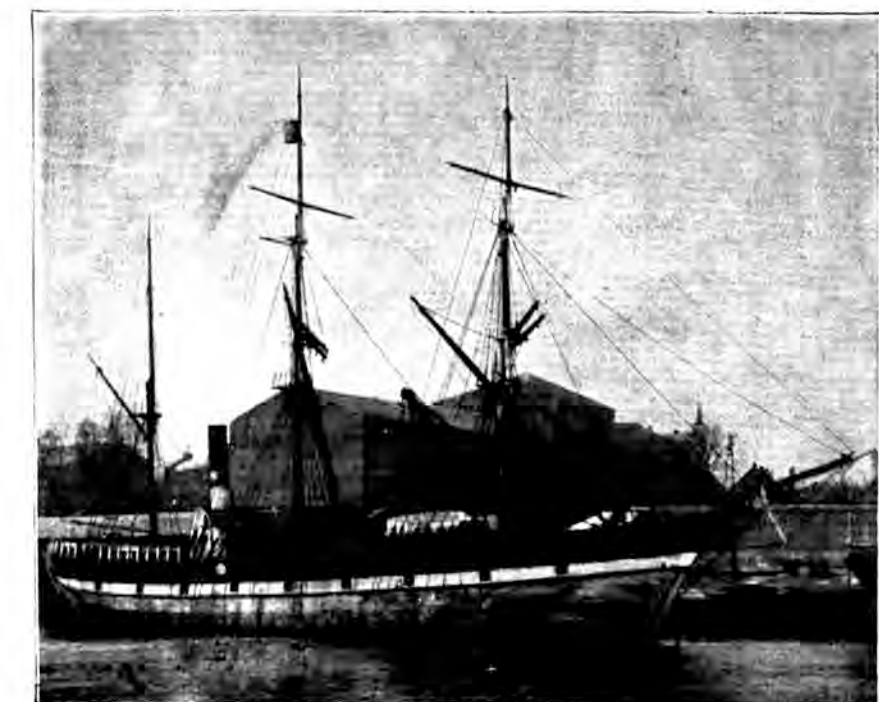


MR. C. E. BORCHGREVINK,
LEADER OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The equipment is marvelously complete, instruments and stores being the most perfect which modern science affords. The expedition carries also ninety sledge dogs, specially procured in Siberia at a cost of nearly £2000. The collection of guns, ski, sledges, kayaks, snow-shoes, ice-axes, and so forth is remarkable, and visitors and friends had an opportunity of inspecting them before the ship sailed. On Friday, Aug. 19, a farewell luncheon-party was given by Sir George Newnes on board the *Southern Cross*. Speeches were made, toasts were honoured, and the brave adventurers were bidden a hearty "Good-bye and God-speed." The proceedings closed with the National Anthem. The main object of the expedition will be, of course, to discover the South Pole, but scientific research will receive strenuous attention from the highly trained men of science who compose the party.

When backing out of Margate on Sunday after disembarking most of her passengers, the handsome Channel pleasure-steamer *La Marguerite* ran aground. A dense fog prevailed, and two of her sister steamers failed to move *La Marguerite*. The tide was ebbing at the time, and the vessel was soon left high and dry on the rocks, but no damage was done to *La Marguerite*, which was floated early on Monday morning.

An exciting scene occurred in the Church of St. James the Less, Liverpool, on Sunday forenoon. Mr. George Wise, the Liverpool Kensit, crowded the church with his supporters, a thousand strong, to protest against the "Romanising" of the Anglican service, which they believe the Vicar, the Rev. Septimus Firman, has brought about. When the Vicar appeared in his biretta and chasuble, his procession of acolytes was hissed; the cries of "You ought to be hung!" and "Judas!" rang through the church. Then the protestors repudiated the incense by sneezing aggressively. When reciting the Commandments, the Vicar was jeered at as he read "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image." The ringing of the mass-bell was



THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION: THE "SOUTHERN CROSS."

greeted with shouts of "Ring the bell, Sammy!" and at the end of the service the Vicar was saved from an ugly rush only by the presence of the police. Mr. Wise intends to pay a visit to St. Chad's Church next week.

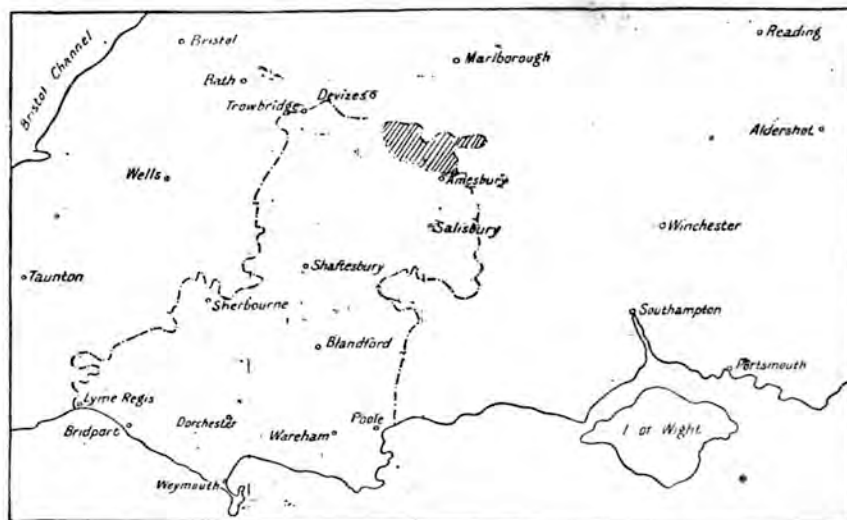
For the first time in her career the Princess of Wales figures on a postage-stamp. It is Newfoundland that has thus enshrined her. Many years ago it placed a portrait of the Prince of Wales on a stamp. He was shown as a little boy with a Glengarry bonnet and a plaid. Last November another portrait of the Prince was issued; and Prince Edward of York will soon be enshrined in a similar way. Pictures of children on stamps have been rather familiar recently, for the girl-Queen of Holland has been so represented, while Alfonso of Spain has been shown as a chubby little boy. The enterprise of Newfoundland is to be commended, for the stamps of the colony present a striking contrast to our own jaundiced-looking issues. Some of the Australian Colonies have recently appeared with a fine set of picture-stamps. Indeed, an interesting collection of stamps which actually illustrate the history of the countries they represent could be made. It is difficult to understand why we, at home, who really created the postage-stamp, should lag so far behind: we have even gone back on our early issues, notably the beautiful old brick-red.



Preparations are now almost complete for the seven days' campaign which will begin on Sept. 1 on the new manoeuvre area in the neighbourhood of Salisbury Plain. The district covered by the operations is, roughly speaking, a great rhomboid, the base of which is the south-west coast from Lyme Regis to Poole. With this base let an acute angle be formed by a line extending from Lyme Regis to Trowbridge. The third side, parallel to the base, may be found by drawing a line from Trowbridge to a point a few miles north-east of Amesbury, from which a line to Poole will complete the figure. The other considerable towns included in the area are Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Blandford, Westbury, Dorchester, Wareham, Bridport, and Weymouth.

The Duke of Connaught's Army Corps, designated for purposes of mimic warfare the Northern Army, will be encamped around Salisbury at a radius of about three miles. There will be four camps, one for each of the three infantry divisions and one for the cavalry and corps troops; but to the superficial observer there will be seen but three, as the second and third divisions will occupy common ground at Homington. The Homington camp is pitched on an oval hill about 300 feet above sea-level. To the north of the hill in a wide meadow is the ground of the 4th Brigade. On the south the hill slopes to the Ebbel, a tributary of the Avon, and here the engineers have set up a pump which will supply the camp on the hill with water at the rate of 6410 gallons an hour. The pump in question is an old campaigner, having seen service at Suakim.

The first division will enjoy an even loftier situation, their camp being pitched on a hill some 500 feet high, to the north-west of Wilton. The main division is already on the ground, and is encamped on Perham Down twenty miles away, but will to-day march up and take possession of its hill station at Wilton. The third camp is at Winterbourne Ford, east of Old Sarum Hill. There the cavalry brigade and the corps troops will be



THE MILITARY MANOEUVRES: DIAGRAM OF THE PROCLAIMED AREA.

located. The area occupied will be about 2400 square miles, affording sufficient distance to permit the commanders of both sides much excellent practice in resolving what has recently been called Fog of War—the uncertainty which prevails until the whereabouts of the enemy is cleared up. The greater the distance apart of the points of concentration, the thicker of course this fog, and the better the training for the mimic belligerents.

The questions before the Canadian Conference at Quebec will relate to Reciprocal Free Trade, Fisheries, the Yukon Gold-fields, Domestic Bonding, and the new United States Navy. Free-trade between Canada and the United States on a reciprocal basis will be proposed, and it is not unlikely the lumber schedule will provoke keen discussion. The Colonial Secretary is understood to be specially interested in this portion of the negotiations. The Alaskan seal fisheries will also be fully considered, while the Alaskan boundary dispute will be discussed in the light of the recent discoveries of gold in the Yukon. The delegates to the conference are, on the home behalf, Lord Herschell; on behalf of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; and Mr. John Charleton; on behalf of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter; and for the United States, Mr. Nelson Dingley, Senators Gray and Fairbanks, General John W. Foster, Mr. Coolidge, and Mr. Kasson. General Foster is a diplomatist who has represented the United States abroad; Senators Gray and Fairbanks are eminent lawyers; while Messrs. Kasson and Dingley represent respectively Reciprocity and high Protection.

Another very pleasant example of her Majesty's mindfulness was noticed during the presentation of decorations to the Dargai heroes, which took place at Osborne on Aug. 19. Ten men who had distinguished themselves on the North-West Frontier paraded to receive their medals. Among them was Private Anthony, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, who performed a signal act of gallantry during the affair of the Dargai heights. The Dorsetshires had been ordered to the front, and, as the fight was proceeding, Anthony saw a wounded comrade in sore peril. By a bold dash, Anthony reached the wounded man and brought him to a place of safety. He then



১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ১০ আনা পাইলে কাটালগ পাঠান যার।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রেতার বা নির্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বল পৌছার ইনটিমেশন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে জুং বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্কুরী।
প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা
পৌখরাজের অঙ্কুরী।

(প্রায় ইয়ার ন্যায় উজল) ২০—১৬,,
বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্কুরী ১৬—১০,,
কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিঞ্চিৎ দেখিতে ভড়কান প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ভারময় কাটা ডবল চিক ১১০, ১১, ১ তোলা
ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১১০, ১১০
ভারময় কাটা বাজ ১১ তোলা

ইর্গাপুঞ্জা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৩৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুখী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান স্থানান্তরিত ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, ইর্গাপুঞ্জাচার্য্যের অধিকরণে, জিরুকাবার এই সুমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমন্তক গওদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকঘর চ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ভারময় কাটা গজা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যার সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে বহু প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নয়না। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০,,

তারের তিন খাঁক বাজ ও অখণ্ড পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষা করলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকঘর চ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষহৃৎক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—
বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাস্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্মী, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডি: মাজিফেট, হুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডি: ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, জলিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডি: রেজিষ্টার লক্ষ্মী, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাইবাস, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাঢ়ী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম. এ., প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডি: মাজিফেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডি: কলেজের সওকার, ত্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডি: কলেজের দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere. 29

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